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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/062,949

01/30/2002

Kazuya Uemura

16869S-042100US

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12/12/2005

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EXAMINER

SHIFERAW, ELENI A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2136

DATE MAILED: 12/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/062,949

Applicant(s)

UEMURA ET AL.

Examiner

Eleni A. Shiferaw

Art Unit

2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's arguments/amendments with respect amended claims 1-12, and presently pending claims 1-12, filed on September 22, 2005 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, and 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coulthard et al. (Coulthard, Pub. No.: US 2002/0059364 A1) in view of Nishikado et al. (Nishikado, Patent No.: US 6,572,025 B1).

As per claim 1, Coulthard teaches an authenticity output method of outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data, comprising the steps of:

registering information into a personal table for verification (3 par. [0049-0050], page 4 par. 0063 lines 6-8);

verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (page 3 par. 0050); and

when the verification result of the authenticity based on the digital data is outputted (page

2 par. [0044-0046]), reading out the information registered in said personal table for verification (page 3 par. 0050) and outputting said information with said verification result on the display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only by a specific user (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticates by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 2, Coulthard teaches an authenticity output method of outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data, comprising the steps of:

registering the received information into a personal table for verification of a server connected to a network (page 3 par. [0049-0050], page 4 par. 0063 lines 6-8);

requesting the verification of the authenticity based on the digital data to said server by a client connected to said network (fig. 4 element 134);

in said server, verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (fig. 4 element 136, and page 3 par. 0050);

in said server, reading out the information registered in said personal table for verification and sending said information to said client in accordance with said verification result (page 3 par. 0050, and page 5 par. 0079); and

outputting by said client the information together with verification result and which was sent from said server onto a display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only by a specific user (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticates by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 10, an authenticity output apparatus for outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data, comprising:

an information registration processing unit for registering information which is outputted together with the verification result of the authenticity based on the digital data into a personal table for verification (3 par. [0049-0050], page 4 par. 0063 lines 6-8); and

an information output processing unit for verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (fig. 4 element 136, and page 3 par. 0050), and when the verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, reading out the information registered in said personal table for verification (page 3 par. 0050, and page 5 par. 0079), and outputting said information onto a display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only

by a specific user (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticates by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 11, Coulthard teaches an authenticity output system for outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data through the network, comprising:

a server which is connected to said network (fig. 4 element 124 and 139) and has an information registration processing unit for registering information (fig. 4 element 128) which is received by said receiving unit into a personal table for verification and an information output processing unit for verifying the authenticity based on the digital data (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9), and when the verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, reading out the information registered in said personal table for verification (page 3 par. 0050, and page 5 par. 0079), and outputting said information to the network in accordance with said verification result (fig. 2 element 108); and

a client (fig. 4 element 139 and 138) for requesting from the server the verification of the authenticity based on the digital data (fig. 4 element 134) and outputting the verified result and verification result received from said server through said network onto a display screen (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only by a specific user (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the system of Coulthard because it authenticate by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 12, Coulthard teaches a program for allowing a computer to function as an

authenticity output apparatus for outputting a verification result of authenticity based on digital data, wherein

said program allows the computer to function as an information registration processing unit for registering information (page 2-3 par. [0048-0050]) which is received by said receiving unit into a personal table for verification (page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9) and an information output processing unit for verifying the authenticity based on the digital data, and when said verification result is outputted, reading out the information registered in said personal table for verification (fig. 4 element 136, and page 3 par. 0050), and outputting said information together with said verification result page 5 par. 0079 lines 6-9).

Coulthard fails to teach the displaying discrimination information that can be discriminated only by a specific user as amended.

However Nishikado discloses registering discrimination information (*i.e. user's name, face picture, physical signature*), wherein discriminating information can be discriminated only by a specific user (col. 25 lines 11-38, and col. 11 lines 46-49); and displaying the discrimination information that discriminates specific user to authenticate a user by comparing the inputted and displayed user's picture, physical signature and name with the one registered and displayed on the screen (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to display discrimination information that is specific to individual users by replacing information display window 108 of Coulthard because it would further enhance security. One would have been motivated to incorporate the teachings of Nishikado within the

system of Coulthard because it authenticates by displaying user's picture, and signature that is unique to the user (col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51).

As per claim 3, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teaches a method, wherein the discrimination information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) which is outputted together with said verification result is multimedia data which can be sensitively recognized, such as arbitrary character train information, image data information, audio data information, motion image data information, or the like designated by the user (Coulthard page 1 par. 0010). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 5, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teaches a method, wherein said step of registering a digital signature is obtained to the discrimination information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) and the obtained digital signature is registered into said personal table for verification (Coulthard page 4 par. 0068). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 7, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teaches a method, wherein said step of outputting when said verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, then outputting the discrimination information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) registered in said personal table for verification to an output area which was newly formed (Coulthard page 5

par. 0079 lines 6-9, and page 3 par. [0049-0050]). The rational for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

As per claim 9, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition the combination teach a method, wherein said step of outputting when a display screen for simulating a log-in dialog to a specific information processing apparatus is outputted, the discriminating information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) registered in said personal table for verification is read out and outputted together with said log-in dialog (Coulthard page 3 par. [0057-0058]). The rational for combining are the same as claim 1 above.

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coulthard et al. (Coulthard, Pub. No.: US 2002/0059364 A1) and Nishikado et al. (Nishikado, Patent No.: US 6,572,025 B1), and further in view of Freishtat et al. (Freishtat, Patent No.: US 6,317,783 B1).

As per claim 4, Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above. Coulthard and Nishikado fail to explicitly disclose a method wherein the registering step includes encrypting the discriminating information.

However Freishtat discloses the well-known encryption as encrypting user's discrimination data that is social security number (col. 5 lines 65-col. 6 lines 12).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to encrypt discrimination data when registering because it is well known

to encrypt discrimination data for security.

5. Claims 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Coulthard et al. (Coulthard, Pub. No.: US 2002/0059364 A1) and Nishikado et al. (Nishikado, Patent No.: US 6,572,025 B1), and further in view of Tanaka (Patent No.: US 6,647,200 B1).

As per claim 6 Coulthard and Nishikado teach all the subject matter as described above.

Coulthard and Nishikado fail to teach outputting verification information to a specific position designated by the user.

However Tanaka discloses a method, wherein when said verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, the information registered in said personal table for verification is outputted to a specific position designated by the user (Tanaka col. 20 lines 44-65). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tanaka within the combination system of Coulthard and Nishikado because it would give option to the user where to display the verification information (Tanaka col. 20 lines 44-65).

As per claim 8, Coulthard, Nishikado, and Tanaka teach all the subject matter as described above. In addition, the combination teach a method, wherein in said step of outputting when said verification result of the authenticity based on said digital data is outputted, the discriminating information (Nishikado col. 26 lines 27-41 and col. 29 lines 36-51) registered in said personal

table for verification is outputted together with specific authenticity information in said digital data designated by the user (Tanaka col. 20 lines 44-65). The rationale for combining are the same as claim 2 above.

Conclusion

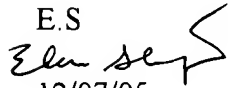
6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eleni A. Shiferaw whose telephone number is 571-272-3867. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

E.S

12/07/05

CEL
Primary Examiner
AU 2131
12/8/05